بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

THE SEALED NECTAR

(THE CONQUEST OF MAKKAH)

23-04-2012 (Evening Dars)

-according to ibn Qayyim al Jawziya this conquest was the greatest honour
-of Allah to the people

Ibn Al-Qaiyim described the conquest of Makkah as the greatest one by which Allâh honored His religion, Messenger, soldiers and honest party. He thereby rescued the Sacred House, whose guidance all people seek. It was the greatest propitious event in heaven and on earth. It was the most significant prelude to a new era that was to witness the great march of Islamization and the entry of people into the fold of Islam in huge hosts. It provided an ever shining face and a most glowing source of inspiration to the whole earth. [Za'd Al-Ma'ad 2/160]

The conquest's importance cannot be over emphasized
-because it was the first house of Allah on earth built to worship Allah, built by Abraham
-but Amr ibn Luhai brought idols from Syria to this holy house
-so the Prophet (ﷺ)'s job was to purify the house

The Sahabah were grumbling at the Treaty of Hudaibiya
-and they thought it was giving the Muslims a raw deal
-they did not realize it was a victory

Verily, We have given you (O Muhammad SAW) a manifest victory. (Al-Fath 48:1)

-some commentators say different opinions regarding the Fath (victory) in this ayah
-but the correct opinion is that it refers to the treaty itself
-because Muslims entered a treaty of no war with Quraish
-and this made it possible to conquer other enemies

When the rasul conquered Khaibar the Muslims became rich

Narrated By Ibn Umar: We did not eat our fill except after we had conquered Khaibar. [Sahih Bukhari, Vol 5, Book 59, Hadith #548]

Narrated By 'Aisha: When Khaibar was conquered, we said, "Now we will eat our fill of dates!" [Sahih Bukhari, Vol 5, Book 59, Hadith #547]

-and ibn Umar said they started eating to their fill after this conquest
-and because of the wealth from it they were able to take on other enemies
-by arming the soldiers and fight other enemies, like the battle of Mu'tah, Dhat ar Riqah etc

The prophet was wise not insane
-Allah said the Kitab is Qur'an and the wisdom is the Sunnah

He grants Hikmah to whom He pleases, and he, to whom Hikmah is granted, is indeed granted abundant good. But none remember (will receive admonition) except men of understanding. (Al-Baqarah 2:269)

-Allah gives it to Whom He pleases

According to the treaty of Hudaibiyya
-the Arab tribes were given the option to form alliance with Quraish or the Muslims of Madina and so Banu Bakr joined Quraish
-and Banu Khuza'a joined the Prophet (ﷺ)

According to the terms of the treaty of Hudaibiyah, the Arab tribes were given the option to join either of the parties, the Muslims or Quraish, with which they desired to enter into treaty alliance. Should any of these tribes suffer aggression, then the party to which it was allied would have the right to retaliate. As a consequence, Banu Bakr joined Quraish, and Khuza'ah joined the Prophet [(ﷺ]. They thus lived in peace for sometime but ulterior motives stretching back to pre-Islamic period ignited by unabated fire of revenge triggered fresh hostilities. Banu Bakr, without caring a bit for the provisions of the treaty, attacked Banu Khuza'ah in a place called Al-Wateer in Sha'ban, 8 A.H. Quraish helped Banu Bakr with men and arms taking advantage of the dark night. Pressed by their enemies, the tribesmen of Khuza'ah sought the Holy Sanctuary, but here too, their lives were not spared, and, contrary to all accepted traditions, Nawfal, the chief of Banu Bakr, chasing them in the sanctified area — where no blood should be shed — massacred his adversaries.

People like to use the dark night to make harm and haram and so Allah said;

Say: "I seek refuge with (Allah) the Lord of the daybreak, (Al-Falaq 113:1)

"From the evil of what He has created; (Al-Falaq 113:2)

"And from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness; (or the moon as it sets or goes away). (Al-Falaq 113:3)

"And from the evil of the witchcrafts when they blow in the knots, (Al-Falaq 113:4)

"And from the evil of the envier when he envies." (Al-Falaq 113:5)

-this is why Banu Bakr attacked Banu Khuza'a at night and these were the allies of the prophet
-Quraish helped their allies (Banu Bakr) with arms
-and they thought they would not be recognized at night

When the aggrieved party sought justice from their Muslim allies, the Prophet [(ﷺ], as their leader, demanded an immediate redress for not only violating the treaty but also slaying men allied to him in the sanctified area. Three demands were made, the acceptance of anyone of them was imperative:

a. to pay blood money for the victims of Khuza'ah,

b. to terminate their alliance with Banu Bakr; or

c. to consider the truce to have been nullified.

Banu Khuza'a went to seek protection at the sanctuary of Ka'bah
-but Banu Bakr still attacked and killed them, this was a taboo

This behavior on the part of Quraish was clearly a breach of the treaty of Al-Hudaibiyah and was obviously an act of hostility against the allies of the Muslims, i.e. Banu Khuza'ah. Quraish immediately realized the grave situation and feared the horrible consequences looming on the horizon. They immediately called for an emergency meeting and decided to delegate their chief Abu Sufyan to Madinah for a renewal of the truce. He directly headed for the house of his daughter Umm Habiba (the Prophet's wife). But as he went to sit on the Messenger's carpet, she folded it up. "My daughter," said he, "I hardly knew if you think the carpet is too good for me or that I am too good for the carpet." She replied, "It is the Messenger of Allâh's carpet, and you are an unclean polytheist."

Because they were helped by Quraish, they broke the treaty
-and Banu Khuza'a sought help from the Prophet
-so 3 options were given to Quraish listed above

Being disgusted at the curt reply of his daughter, Abu Sufyan stepped out of her room and went to see the Prophet [ﷺ], but the latter was well aware of his tricks and did not hold him any assurance. He then approached Abu Bakr, but the latter too declined to interfere. He contacted 'Umar to intercede but this great Companion made a point-blank refusal. At last he saw 'Ali bin Abi Talib and began begging him in the most humble words, cunningly alluding to the prospects of mastery over all the Arabs if he were to intercede for the renewal of the treaty. 'Ali also briefly regretted his inability to do anything for him. Abu Sufyan turned his steps back to Makkah in a state of bitter disappointment and utter horror. There he submitted a report of his meeting with his daughter, Abu Bakr, 'Umar and 'Ali's reaction and the meaningful silence of the Prophet. The Makkans were dismayed, but did not expect imminent danger.

Quraish sent Abu Sufyan to Madina to ask for renewal of the treaty
-but he did not get what he wanted
-his own daughter Umm Habiba denied him to sit on the carpet of the rasul (ﷺ)
-and Abu Bakr, Umar and Ali all refused to intercede for him with the prophet
-they all said it is out of their league to help him
-and they broke the treaty by helping Banu Bakr

Quraish would like to say they did not participate in the killing
-but this is a lie because some men of Quraish helped their allies with men and weapons
-and they went at night so as not to be recognized

Preparations for the Attack on Makkah, and the Prophet's Attempt at imposing a News Black-out

The Sahabah complained about the treaty
-but by Quraish breaking the treaty, they played right into the hands of the prophet (ﷺ
-and now he had all the rights to conquer Makkah
-this was too difficult for the Sahabah to understand
-that is why they did not like the treaty except one thing
-the freedom for any tribe to join allies with either Quraish or Madina
-the Prophet knew Quraish would not keep their treaty because they are treacherous

Abdullah bin 'Adi bin Al-Hamra reported that he heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying, "By Allah ! You (O Makkah) are the best of Allah' s land, and most beloved to Him. Had I not been driven away from you, I would have never departed (from you)." (recorded by At-Tirmidhi, Ahmad, An-Nasa'i and Ibn Majah; At-Tirmidhi said, "Hasan Sahih')

-and when they break it he will have the chance to conquer Makkah
-so Makkah was the big prize not Khaibar
-1,400 Sahabah were with the Prophet at the treaty of Hudaibiyya
-and he said all of them will go to Paradise

Jabir (RA) reported that Allah's Messenger ((ﷺ) said, "None of those who swore allegiance under the tree will enter Hell." [Musnad Ahmad (3/350) No. 14820, Sunan Abu Dawud (2/624) No. 4653, Sunan Tirmidhi (5/695) No. 3860, Abu Eesa al-Tirmidhi said: this hadith is Hasan Sahih]

-but 2 years later, 8th year of hijra, 10, 000 Sahabah were with him at the conquest of Makkah
-so when he did not busy himself with fighting Quraish
-it gave him the ability to conquer other tribes and bring them to Islam
-and so the number of Muslims increased
-this is why Allah called it a victory

Verily, We have given you (O Muhammad (ﷺ) a manifest victory. (Al-Fath 48:1)

CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

There was so much dread and fear everywhere that Hatib, one of the most trusted followers of the Prophet [(ﷺ] secretly dispatched a female messenger with a letter to Makkah containing intimation of the intended attack. The Prophet [(ﷺ] received news from the heaven of Hatib's action and sent 'Ali and Al-Miqdad with instructions to go after her. They overtook the messenger, and after a long search discovered the letter carefully hidden in her locks. The Prophet [(ﷺ] summoned Hatib and asked him what had induced him to this act. He replied, "O Messenger of Allâh [(ﷺ]! I have no affinity of blood with Quraish; there is only a kind of friendly relationship between them and myself. My family is at Makkah and there is no one to look after it or to offer protection to it. My position stands in striking contrast to that of the refugees whose families are secure due to their blood ties with Quraish. I felt that since I am not related to them, I should, for the safety of my children, earn their gratitude by doing good to them. I swear by Allâh that I have not done this act as an apostate, forsaking Islam. I was prompted only by the considerations I have just explained." 'Umar wanted to cut his head off as a hypocrite, but the Prophet [(ﷺ] accepted his excuse and granted him pardon, then addressed 'Umar saying: "Hatib is one of those who fought in the battle of Badr. How do you know that he is a hypocrite? Allâh is likely to look favorably on those who participated in that battle. Turning then, to Hatib, he said: "Do as you please, for I have forgiven you." After making full preparation, the Prophet [(ﷺ] proceeded to Makkah at the head of ten thousand soldiers on the 10th of Ramadan, 8 A.H. He mandated Abu Ruhm Al-Ghifari to dispose the affairs of

Madinah during his absence. When they reached Al-Juhfa, Al-'Abbas bin 'Abdul Muttalib and his family came to join the Prophet [ﷺ]. At Al-Abwa', the Muslims came across Abu Sufyan bin Al-Harith and 'Abdullah bin Omaiyah, the Prophet's cousins, but, on account of the harm they had inflicted, and their satiric language, on the believers, they were not welcomed. 'Ali addressed Abu Sufyan to go and beseech the Prophet [ﷺ] for pardon and confess his ill-behavior in a manner similar to that of Yusuf's (the Prophet Joseph) brothers:

THE STORY OF HATIB IBN BALTA'A
-this is important because the Saudi Salafis use this
-to say they are not doing anything wrong by spying for the MI5, the British CIA
-these people call the mujahideen terrorist, but Hatib did not do this
-so there is no comparison

He only wrote the letter to protect his family
-out of the natural instinct of protecting your family
-not like what these spies are doing because they are not convinced about jihad and they always help the crusaders to invade our lands

When the kuffaar record the mujahideen, these hypocrites translate for them
-this makes you a Murtad (apostate) khalas
-translating for them = spying for them

O you who believe! Take not the Jews and the Christians as Auliya' (friends, protectors, helpers, etc.), they are but Auliya' to one another. And if any amongst you takes them as Auliya', then surely he is one of them. Verily, Allah guides not those people who are the Zalimûn (polytheists and wrongdoers and unjust). (Al-Ma'idah 5:51)

-and doing so makes you a kaafir as Allah said in ayah above
-Allah also said;

Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power, including steeds of war, to strike terror into (the hearts of) the enemies, of Allah and your enemies, and others besides, whom ye may not know, but whom Allah doth know. Whatever ye shall spend in the cause of Allah, shall be repaid unto you, and ye shall not be treated unjustly. (8:60) [Yusuf Ali Translation]

-Allah said 'and others', this means the hypocrites in the ayah above

The hypocrites say they are doing so to feed their families
-but spying makes you a Murtad
-spies are very dangerous because they know the language and terrain

When Umar made Takfir on Hatib
-the prophet did not say to him he is wrong
-and spying for the kaafir does not make you a kaafir
-what the prophet said was this Hatib fought at Badr
-and he knew all Sahabah that fought at Badr will be in paradise
-so he knew there will be an explanation to what Hatib did

Narrated By 'Ubaidullah bin Abi Rafi: I heard 'Ali saying, "...Allah's Apostle, said, "Hatib has told you the truth." Umar said, O Allah's Apostle! Allow me to chop off the head of this hypocrite." Allah's Apostle said, "Hatib participated in the battle of Badr, and who knows, perhaps Allah has already looked at the Badr warriors and said, 'Do whatever you like, for I have forgiven you." [al-Bukhari (3007) and Muslim (2494)]

And when the rasul demanded for an explanation
-he gave his reason, that he wanted his family to be protected

But these spies call mujahideen terrorist and this was never done by Hatib
-who is a noble companion, so never make a comparison between them

The rasul (ﷺ) when he was conquering Makkah
-he said some people their heads will be chopped off
-and he asked the Sahabah to make a lot of camp fires
-when Abu Sufyan saw this he knew Makkah was conquered
-because this was the biggest army of the rasul he ever saw
-Abbaas told him to take his Shahadah because the game was over
-fighting Islam is a game and it shall end

The Muslims then marched on in a state of fasting until they reached a place called Al-Qadeed where water was available. There they broke fast [Sahih Al-Bukhari 2/613] and resumed their movement towards Mar Az-Zahran. The Quraishites were quite unaware of the development of affairs, but the Prophet [ﷺ] did not like to take them by surprise. He, therefore, ordered his men to kindle fire on all sides for cooking purposes. The idea behind this was that Quraish should be afforded full opportunity to assess the situation in which they were pitch forked correctly, and should not endanger their lives by leaping blindly in the battlefield. 'Umar bin Al-Khattab was entrusted with the guard duty. In the meanwhile, Abu Sufyan along with Hakim bin Hizam and Budail bin Warqua', two terrible polytheists, went out to reconnoiter. Before they got near the camp, they met 'Abbas, the Prophet's uncle. He apprised Abu Sufyan of the situation and advised him to accept Islam and persuade his people to surrender before Muhammad [ﷺ]; otherwise, his head would be struck off.

-and if Abu Sufyan does not take his Shahadah he would be remembered in history
-to be on the wrong side, as a result he took his Shahadah

On request by ‘Abbas, the Prophet [ﷺ], in the context of the general amnesty he proclaimed, gave Abu Sufyan, who had a liking for bragging, a special privilege, saying: "He who takes refuge in Abu Sufyan’s house is safe; whosoever confines himself to his house, the inmates thereof shall be in safety, and he who enters the Sacred Mosque is safe."

The rasul asked Bilal to announce that anyone in the house of Abu Sufyan will be saved
-because Abu Sufyan is someone who likes pomp and glitter

The rasul gave the names of some people that should be killed
-even if they were found hanging on the cloth of Ka’bah

Miqyas bin Sababa's brother was killed by a Sahabah mistakenly
-but blood money was paid to him and yet he killed the Sahabah and returned to Makkah as apostate.
-Ikrimah was also to be killed and when he heard of it he ran away to sea
-when he entered the boat it wanted to sink
-Ikrimah made a dua, that if he is saved, he will take his Shahadah
-Allah accepted his dua and he also did not break his part of the bargain
-he took his Shahadah

Shedding blood of nine arch-criminals was declared lawful even under the curtains of Al-Ka‘bah. Nevertheless, only four of them were killed while the others were pardoned for different reasons. As for those who were killed, mention could be made of ‘Abdul ‘Uzza bin Khatal who had become a Muslim and then deputed to collect alms-tax in the company of a Helper. They had also a slave with them. ‘Abdullah, in a fit of rage, killed the Helper’s slave on account of a mere trifling dispute, and joined the pagan Arabs as an apostate. He was never repentant at this heinous crime but rather employed two women singers and incited them to sing satirically about the Prophet [ﷺ]. The other man who was put to death was Miqyas bin Sababa. He was a Muslim. A Helper accidently killed his brother Hisham. The Prophet [ﷺ] had arranged the payment of blood money to him, which he had accepted. His revengeful nature, however, was never appeased, so he killed the Helper and went to Makkah as an apostate. Similarly, Huwairith and one-woman singer went to death. On the other hand, every attempt was made to grant pardon to the people. ‘Ikrimah bin Abu Jahl, who had attacked Khalid’s detachment at the time of the entry into Makkah, was forgiven. To Wahshi, the murderer of

Hamzah, the Prophet's uncle, and to Hind, who had chewed his liver, was also extended his generous clemency. The same generous treatment was accorded to Habar who had attacked the Prophet's daughter with a spear, while on her way from Makkah to Madinah, so grievously that she ultimately died of the fatal injuries.

The rasul gathered the people of Makkah
-and said to them what do you expect me to do to you today?
-they said you are a kind person and the son of a kind person
-so they were expecting the prophet to take revenge because they killed his Sahabah
-starved the Muslims which lead to Abu Talib and Khadija dying and they also drove him out

"O you people of Quraish! What do you think of the treatment that I am about to accord to you?" They replied: "O noble brother and son of noble brother! We expect nothing but goodness from you." Upon this, he said: "I speak to you in the same words as Yusuf (the Prophet Joseph) spoke unto his brothers: He said: "No reproach on you this day," [Al-Qur'an 12:92] go your way, for you are freed ones."

But the prophet did not take revenge, he said to them go all of you are free
-when they saw this kindness, they all embraced Islam
-he forgave Hind, the wife of Abu Sufyan, also Wahshi was forgiven as well as Ikrimah

When Hind was taking her Shahadah the pledge had many portions
-and one of them was not to commit shirk, adultery, theft etc
-when she had about adultery she said: 'a noble woman committing zina?'

Immediately after the great conquest, the Makkans came to realize that the only way to success lay in the avenue of Islam. They complied with the new realities and gathered to pledge fealty to the Prophet [ﷺ]. The men came first pledging full obedience in all areas they can afford. Then came the women to follow the men's example. The Prophet [ﷺ] with 'Umar bin Al-Khattab receiving the pledge of fealty and communicating to them for him. Hind bint 'Utbah, Abu Sufyan's wife, came in the trail of women disguised lest the Prophet [ﷺ] should recognize and account for her, having chewed the liver of Hamzah, his uncle. The Prophet [ﷺ] accepted their allegiance on condition that they associate none with Allâh, to which they immediately agreed. He added that they should not practice theft. Here Hind complained that her husband, Abu Sufyan, was tight-fisted. Her husband interrupted granting all his worldly possessions to her. The Prophet [ﷺ] laughed and recognized the woman. She implored him to extend his pardon to her and efface all her previous sins.

Some other conditions were appended including the prohibition of adultery, infanticide or forging falsehood. To all these orders, Hind replied positively swearing that she would not have come to take an oath of allegiance if she had had the least seed of disobedience to him. On returning home, she broke her idol admitting her delusion as regards stone-gods.

-she knew that to be done by only women who had no family to disgrace
-but not free women
-but many women who are noble commit zina
-only one thing can stop a girl from committing zina and that is Taqwa
-only Taqwa stops a man or woman from committing zina

The rasool (SAW) when he conquered Makkah he recited the ayah: 17:81
-the rasool recited this whilst breaking the idols of the Ka'bah

And say: "Truth (i.e. Islamic Monotheism or this Qur'an or Jihad against polytheists) has come and Batil (falsehood, i.e. Satan or polytheism, etc.) has vanished. Surely! Batil is ever bound to vanish." (Al-Isra 17:81)

LESSONS TO BE LEARNT FROM THE CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

1. THE TREATY OF HUDAIBIYA PAVED THE WAY FOR CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

Verily, We have given you (O Muhammad SAW) a manifest victory. (Al-Fath 48:1)

2. TO DO JIHAD IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAT DAWAH

That Allah may forgive you your sins of the past and the future, and complete His Favour on you, and guide you on the Straight Path; (Al-Fath 48:2)

-because when the prophet gave Dawah, only 70 took Shahadah in 13 years and at the conquest many took their Shahadah in one day

3. THE SWIFT RESPONSE OF THE RASUL WHEN HIS ALLIES WERE ATTACKED

-this is because the Muslims are one body

Narrated by An-Nu'man bin Bashir: The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "The likeness of the believers in their mutual love, mercy and compassion is that of one body; when one part of it suffers, the rest of the body joins it in staying awake and suffering fever." [Al-Bukhaari (6011) and Muslim (2586)]

The believers, men and women, are Auliya' (helpers, supporters, friends, protectors) of one another (At-Tawbah 9:71)

4. IT IS INCUMBENT ON US TO PUNISH THE KUFFAAR WHO BREAK THEIR TREATY

Will you not fight a people who have violated their oaths (pagans of Makkah) and intended to expel the Messenger, while they did attack you first? Do you fear them? Allah has more right that you should fear Him, if you are believers. (At-Tawbah 9:13)

5. IT IS IMPORTANT TO KILL THE LEADERS OF KUFR

But if they violate their oaths after their covenant, and attack your religion with disapproval and criticism then fight (you) the leaders of disbelief (chiefs of Quraish - pagans of Makkah) - for surely their oaths are nothing to them - so that they may stop (evil actions). (At-Tawbah 9:12)

-the rasul said kill the leaders who were spearheading the fight against Islam and Allah said this in the ayah above

6. IT PROVES THE SOFT NATURE OF THE PROPHET ((ﷺ)
-as Allah said;

And We have sent you (O Muhammad (ﷺ) not but as a mercy for the 'Alamin (mankind, jinn's and all that exists). (Al-Anbiya 21:107)

-the brothers of Yusuf dumped him in a well
-but on the day, they were united, he forgave them
-so the Prophet (ﷺ said to Makkah I will say to you what Yusuf said to his brothers

7. THERE IS NO HIJRAH AFTER THE CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

-the house of Allah has been cleansed
-so you should not make hijrah from darul Islam

Narrated By Ibn 'Abbas: Allah's Apostle (ﷺ) said, "There is no Hijra (i.e. migration) (from Mecca to Medina) after the Conquest (of Mecca), but Jihad and good intention remain; and if you are called (by the Muslim ruler) for fighting, go forth immediately. [Sahih Bukhari, Vol 4, Book 52, Hadith #042]

8. PEOPLE RESPECT SHAWKA (POWER)

-if you are weak, who is going to embrace Islam?
-many people in the world know, Islam is the truth, but they are scared to embrace Islam
-why will a Jew or Hindu embrace Islam to be prosecuted?
-people respect political, economical power, as well as military power

When a Muslimah was harassed and she called to Mu'tasim
-he wrote a letter to the king of Rome and he said you will see my response in the battlefield
-and as a result many women came into Islam because of what he did

People want to be protected
-their lives, honour and property

Some people might say Islam is the fastest growing religion in the world
-but it is not growing fast enough
-many people will not want to take Shahadah because of fear of oppression
-look how Babar Ahmad is oppressed

2,000 Makkans took Shahadah one day
-because they saw the military power

The Muslims in South Africa are economically strong
-and this causes many people to accept Islam there
-because they know they would be given jobs by the Muslims

Abu Hurayra said that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ, said, "The strong believer is better and more beloved to Allah than the weak believer although there is good in each. Desire that which will bring you benefit, and seek help from Allah and do not give way to incapacity. If something happens to you, do not say, 'If only I had done such-and-such.' Rather say, 'The decree of Allah. He does what He will.' Otherwise you will open yourself up to the action of Shaytan." [Sahih Muslim, Book 33, Hadith #6441]

9. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO DISGRACE KUFR

-because if you do not, people will never give it up and because of that, Allah said;

Fight against them so that Allah will punish them by your hands and disgrace them and give you victory over them and heal the breasts of a believing people, (At-Tawbah 9:14)

-Allah commanded you to disgrace kufr

In the 90s many Muslims walked around as communist
-but when the Muslims disgraced communism, a lot of them came back
-so it is important for you to disgrace kufr
-socialism, democracy, every isms and schisms

Look how many Muslims believe in democracy today
-and their Qiblah is the white house
-like the Saudi, Pakistani, Jordanian governments
-you need to make up your mind which Qiblah you want to face
-the black house in Makkah or the white house America

Democracy is the religion of the Shaytan
-and means the demons have gone crazy

10. JIHAD IN RAMADAN BRINGS BARAKAH

-Makkah was conquered 20th of Ramadan, 8 years after the hijrah